FBIS DAILY REPORT

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IDB HEAD BLAMES U.S. FOR DELAY IN LOANS TO L.A.

FL152340 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The president of the Inter-American Development Bank, Mr Antonio Ortiz Mena, has said that the United States is responsible for the delay in disbursements of 16 loans to Latin America. The IDB head pointed to the failure by the U.S. to ratify its contribution to the bank, noting that this had resulted in some $340 million in loans being held up.

The Americans are expected to contribute just under $3.5 billion to the IDB's resources. In the meantime, U.S. Treasury [Deputy] Secretary Robert Carswell has given the assurance to delegates attending the bank's board meeting in Brazil that his government would soon approve its allocation.

SPAIN JOINS ECLA; SIGNS COOPERATION PACTS

PY091312 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0059 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 8 Apr (LATIN)--Spain today officially became a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) after signing agreements for development in the socioeconomic and technological sectors.

The agreements were signed by ECLA Executive Secretary Enrique Iglesias and Spanish Government representative Manuel de Pradd y Colon de Carvajal.

VENEZUELA, BOLIVIA DIFFER ON ANDEAN MOTOR INDUSTRY

PY161536 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Bolivian Government has decided to suspend the technical discussions of the motor industry negotiations with Venezuela and transfer them to the political level through the Foreign Ministry. The announcement was made yesterday by Integration Minister Fernando Salazar Paredes, who read an official document on the question during a press conference.

The document says: All efforts made on a technical level have been unsuccessful. For this reason, it is considered suitable to transfer the negotiations to a more appropriate level, that is, the political level, and the foreign minister has been entrusted to take the appropriate steps at the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry.

Salazar stressed that Bolivian participation in the motor industry is the basic economic justification for Bolivian in the Andean integration process, and that this is the reason the country gives so much importance to the conditions of its participation. He concluded by asserting that Bolivia will firmly maintain its demands in the talks with Venezuela, and that it will defend them to the last.

BRIEFS

AIR CHIEFS TO MEET--Commanders of the air forces of the American Continent will meet in Santiago from 4-11 May under the sponsorship of the Chilean Air Force, with the participation of representatives of 18 countries and observers of several aeronautical organizations. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 12 Apr 80]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PROPOSING NUEVA ISLAND PARTITION

PY170240 Buenos Aires TEIAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TEIAM)--The Foreign Ministry has flatly denied rumors about the possibility of partitioning Nueva Island as a solution to the Argentine-Chilean conflict over the Beagle Channel.

According to a report from Vatican City last Sunday, the last good will gesture for reaching a peaceful solution to the conflict would be the proposal to partition Nueva Island.

According to this proposal, the waters of the Atlantic would be devided between the two countries, eastward for Argentina and westward for Chile.

In response to our inquiry, the Foreign Ministry stated that neither the Foreign Ministry nor the Argentine delegation to the Holy See knows anything about the rumor.

ARGENTINE-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION SIGNS DECLARATION

PY161817 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0104 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA)--The Argentine-Soviet Joint Commission today ended its negotiations with the signing of a joint declaration which establishes mechanisms to increase bilateral trade and establishes the bases for an air traffic agreement and for cooperation in the field of energy.

The final meeting of this fourth round of negotiations was held in the Flag Room of the Commerce and International Economic Negotiations (SECYNEI) Secretariat, but unlike the opening session it was held behind closed doors. The results of the meeting were, therefore, disclosed through a communique, which did not provide many details.

The joint declaration was signed by SECYNEI Director Alejandro Estrada and Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo.

The communique states that the delegations discussed, among other things, reciprocal trade and "the possibility of increasing and diversifying exports." They also reviewed the balance of trade in the last few years.

It was established that Argentina "will continue to be an important and regular supplier of wheat for the USSR." It adds that "a medium term conventional mechanism [un mecanismo convencional a mediano plazo] will be established for this purpose that will also be extended to sorghum and soybeans. It states, moreover, that the purchase of wheat "will continue to be within the usual volumes."

In the same undetailed way, the SECYNEI communique states that the Argentine and Soviet delegations exchanged a list of manufactured and semimanufactrued products that will be studied with the objective of achieving a diversification of trade.

Regarding energy, a subject that created many expectations, the communique notes that the delegations "reviewed contracts for the supply of equipment... [ellipses as received] for many Argentine works that are under construction." It adds that the Soviet officials showed interest in continuing to supply equipment for this sector. It was noted that the Energomachexport enterprise is included in the list of companies that have submitted offers in the bidding to equip Yacyreta.

The communique adds that at present "the technical assistance contract for the middle Parana hydroelectric complex is being "satisfactorily" fulfilled. It furthermore notes that they discussed subjects "pertaining to scientific and technological cooperation, but that this subject will be further studied by a specific joint commission that will meet in the near future." It was not specified, however, whether the subject of nuclear cooperation will be included in this discussion.

The communique adds that Aerolineas Argentinas and Aeroflot have arrived at an agreement that will be defined later this year. It states, moreover, that the fifth Soviet-Argentine joint commission meeting will be held in Moscow in 1981.

SOVIET IOC MEMBER ARRIVES TO DISCUSS PARTICIPATION

PY161900 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1425 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Apr (NA)--The vice president of the International Olympic Committee, (Valery Koval) of the Soviet Union, arrived here today in search of an official decision as to whether Argentina will participate in the coming Olympic games to be held in Moscow in July.

The international sports official plans to meet in the next few days with officials of the Argentine Olympic Committee and government officials to learn the official position in this regard.

So far, Argentina has been inclined to participate in the Moscow Olympic games despite the request which the United States has made to various countries to support its boycott against the Olympic games in retaliation for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

LA PRENSA WARY OF CLOSER TIES TO SOVIET UNION

PY161452 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Apr 80 p 6

[Editorial: "The Negotiations With Russia"]

[Excerpts] No one can have failed to note the recent, growing and for a number of reasons remarkable rapprochement with the Soviet Union. This strengthening of bilateral relations--obviously endorsed by our government--is bound to have some political consequences, even though it seems to be restricted to commercial relations.

The participation of the Soviet Union in important projects and activities--which are bound to affect national security--clearly shows that this interesting rapprochement is not a casual episode but rather could lead to a permanent, or at least long-term relationship.

It is remarkable that the Soviet Union has never expressed concern over its trade balance with Argentina, despite the fact that this balance has been chronically unfavorable to the USSR. As a rule all countries, especially the great powers, seek a surplus in bilateral trade--or at least a balance of exports and imports--to avoid the constant drain of currency required to compensate for an imbalance. Many times a trade surplus requires the party which profits to pay a political cost.

Although we do not believe that this is what is happening now regarding the Argentine-Soviet negotiations--for nothing like that has become publicly known--we should be on our guard toward everything which is being done in this regard and prudently think out every commitment in advance to avoid future situations which we could find difficult to handle.

GUEVARA ARZE FEARS 'SERIOUS AND DRAMATIC EVENTS'

PY151843 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Former President Walter Guevara Arze believes it is necessary to deepen the dialogue between political organizations and the armed forces in order to overcome the existing conflicts. During a press conference held in his office at the Senate, Guevara referred in detail to the statements made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the new army commander.

He remarked that the appointment of the army commander is unconstitutional and that it only came about after an agreement among members of the armed forces. During the press conference, Walter Guevara Arze said the following:

[Begin recording] I specifically want to tell you, as a basic conclusion of this [words indistinct], that I am deeply convinced that, unless a way to coexist is found by the Bolivian people and the armed forces, this country may soon fall into a tragic situation such as the one now occurring in Central America. [end recording]

On the other hand, he stated that personally and as a politician, he is making the greatest efforts to resolve all conflicting points of view and conflict situations. He announced that the present situation may lead the country into serious and dramatic events and gave those being experienced by the Salvadoran people as an example.

[Begin Guevara recording] [passage indistinct] It would be suicide to the country, suicide to the armed forces themselves, suicide to the Congress and suicide to the institutions, because consequences similar to those which may occur as a result of this conflict are now taking place in other countries, and there is a very clear development of events. [end recording]

He pointed out that the people always stand to lose from events such as those of 1 November. He added, however, that the people are everlasting, while the armed forces [passage indistinct].

GENERAL ROCHA RESIGNATION LETTER RELEASED

PY151516 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] In order to leave President Gueiler Tejada full freedom to appoint a new army commander, Gen Ruben Rocha Patino tendered his resignation last Saturday in a letter to the president.

A copy of the letter which we have obtained today says that General Rocha Patino took upon himself the responsibility of army commander at a time when the fatherland, and particularly the armed forces, were involved in a deep crisis as a result of the events of November of last year. The letter adds that his conduct has been consistent since that time and that he has always been at the service of the democratic process, the government and the members of the military high command.

In another part of his letter, Gen Ruben Rocha Patino says that the military units, institutions and detachments which form the army have always obeyed his commands, except for a few commanders who do not represent the majority of the nation's army.

VISITING SOVIET DEPUTIES PROFESS PEACEFUL INTENTIONS

PY161632 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Apr 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Speaking in the name of the delegation of Soviet parliamentarians which is visiting Brazil, Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Soviet Communist Party since 1976 [as published] stated in Brasilia yesterday that the differences between the Soviet and Brazilian political parties "are not an obstacle for the development of good relations and cooperation beneficial to both parties." In turn, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas insisted that the meeting between the chief of the Soviet delegation and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro scheduled for 1100 today will not be a political one. "The visit to the minister is purely formal," Pericas explained, adding that the meeting had been scheduled for 1700 yesterday but was postponed due to prior engagements on the part of the minister.

Eduard Shevardnadze's remarks on relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Brazil were part of the speech he made to thank Chamber of Deputies President Flavio Marcilio for his greeting during the visit which the Russian parliamentarians paid to the Brazilian Congress yesterday morning. In greeting his Soviet colleagues' Marcilio stated: "Nothing prevents us from joining efforts in the search for solutions--not only to our common problems, but to establish a worldwide balance which is so necessary in this convulsed and stormy world of ours."

Marcilio also pointed out that Brazil has always sought international relations "based on understanding and mutual respect between states, the peaceful solution of conflicts, self-determination and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of members of the international community."

In turn, Deputy Shevardnadze affirmed that his country is faithful "to the guidelines of the founder" of its state, "the great Lenin, who stated that the Soviet nation wants to live in peace with all peoples and wants to aim its efforts at domestic progress."

Shevardnadze said: "We have learned a bitter lesson from history. We are constantly on our guard to protect the security of the Soviet people and its friends and allies. We offer and will continue to offer resistance to any attack against our peaceful toil. The Soviet Union views the consistent policy of peace, the strengthening of international relations and the principles of a rational and constructive policy as a guarantee for security."

FIGUEIREDO HAS NOT RECEIVED FORMAL INVITATION FROM USSR

PY170319 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Mass Media Minister Said Farhat said today that no invitation for the president to visit the Soviet Union has been received at Planalto Palace. According to the minister, the president will regard himself as having been invited only when he receives a formal invitation. To date, he has only been invited verbally by the chief of the Soviet delegation that is now visiting Brasilia.

ARGENTINA'S MARTINEZ DE HOZ DUE TO ARRIVE FOR TALKS

PY162203 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1535 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Apr (TELAM)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz left for Brasilia today to meet with President Joao B. Figueiredo and Planning Minister Antonio Delfin Neto.

They will hold talks regarding economic complementation agreements which will be signed by the presidents of the two countries during the visit Gen Joao B. Figueiredo will make to Argentina in May.

Diplomatic sources have reported that agreements on the following topics will be discussed by Argentina and Brazil: the easing of customs and tariff regulations; the reform of regulations governing highway transportation; the formation of a joint venture for the exploitation of iron mines in Urucum, Mato Grosso State; and a letter of intent for the sale of Argentine natural gas to Brazil effective in 1982.

FIGUEIREDO FIRES ARMY PERSONNEL CHIEF OVER STATEMENTS

PY162359 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Gen Antonio Carlos de Andrada Serpa, chief of the army's general department of personnel, has been fired because of remarks he made yesterday regarding some of the government's projects. The decree signed yesterday afternoon by President Figueiredo does not specify the cause of De Andrada Serpa's firing, but the action had the full support of Army Minister Gen Walter Piris.

Mass Media Minister Said Farhat explained that De Andrada Serpa was fired from his post because he violated the disciplinary regulations of the army.

PLANNING MINISTER TO VISIT FRG 'NEXT WEEK'

PY170036 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Planning Minister Delfim Neto will travel to Frankfurt, FRG, next week. During his 2-day stay he will contact Germany's principal bankers to obtain loans and meet with industrialists to convince them to increase their direct investments in Brazil.

REGIONAL COURT DECLARES METALWORKERS STRIKE ILLEGAL

PY151622 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] With 15 votes against 11, the Sao Paulo Regional Labor Court [TRT] has declared illegal the Sao Paulo metalworkers strike. Before making this decision, the TRT decided 14 votes to 12 to amend its previous resolution of being incompetent to make the decision.

On learning about the decision, union leader Luis Ignacio da Silva, alias Lula, expressed regret that Brazilian justice is subordinate to the executive branch and to economic power. Lula added that the strike will continue for 20, 30 or 40 days--despite the resolution and ignoring the TRT decision--until the employers decide to resume negotiations.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM STUDY STILL SET FOR 1982

PY160044 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The government has blocked the initiatives that would have moved up to this year the creation of the group of legal experts and politicians which would have been charged with the task of preparing an extensive constitutional reform. With the economic problem meriting the full attention of the government and with the political parties undergoing transition toward definitive organization, the government seems disposed to follow the initial outline for its political project, which had scheduled the profound task of consolidation and constitutional reform for after the general elections of 1982.

OFFICIAL DENIES ARGENTINA PROPOSED DIVIDING NUEVA ISLAND

PY162153 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0026 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Lt Col Ernesto Videla, under secretary for foreign relations, has denied that Chile has received an Argentine proposal for the partitioning of Nueva Island in the Beagle Channel as a solution to the Argentine-Chilean conflict in that area. Col Videla stated that such "reports are absolutely baseless."

In addition, the Santiago newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS interviewed by telephone the Chilean envoy at the negotiations, Enrique Bernstein. He did not attach any significance to the report in an Argentine newspaper, saying that "the report is only supposition, mere speculation. Partition was not discussed."

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES FINANCIAL AID FOR CUBAN REFUGEES

PY161424 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Chilean Government will make an additional contribution to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) to help the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. This decision was made by President Pinochet in response to a request for cooperation by James L. Carling, director of the ICEM in Geneva.

In the telegram, Carling informs the Chilean Government that he has received an urgent request from Peru to help solve the problem of several thousand Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana who wish to leave the island.

The communique issued by the Foreign Ministry reports that Acting Foreign Minister Gen Enrique Valdes, following President Pinochet's instructions, has answered the ICEM. The answering note states that the Chilean Government shares the concern over the humanitarian problems caused by the massive flow of Cuban citizens into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. At the same time, it expresses the desire of the Chilean Government to help ease the suffering of those who wish to escape persecution and repeated abuses by the Cuban authorities and states that to this end it has decided to immediately make an additional contribution to the ICEM.

NUCLEAR REACTOR CONSTRUCTION POSTPONED AS UNECONOMICAL

PY170207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1942 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 16 Apr (LATIN)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Government has postponed the construction of a nuclear reactor to generate electric energy in the country because the project is not economical.

The planning chief of the National Electric Company (ENDESA), Mario Zenteno, told the press that the implementation of the completed studies by the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission on the installation of a nuclear reactor in the country "would be postponed until the end of this century." Zenteno remarked that the inclusion of a nuclear plant within the present electrical interconnection system is uneconomical. He added that the government has ordered a review of the studies in 1985. Zenteno announced that designated areas believed to contain radioactive minerals will be offered to private national and international firms for bids so they can continue uranium prospecting on the basis of existing surveys.

EIGHT CARABINEROS ACQUITTED IN LONQUEN CASE

FY161556 Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0021 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 16 (LATIN)--Judicial sources reported that 8 carabineros (militarized police) have been acquitted in the trial held in connection with the death of 14 leftist peasants in Lonquen.

The sources stated that this was decision made by the Supreme Court after confirming the acquittal sentence by the court-martial.

UNITARY POPULAR ACTION MOVEMENT MEMBER ARRESTED

FY161546 Paris AFP in Spanish 0442 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 15 Apr (AFP)--According to a report issued here today, the security forces have arrested Anselmo Cuevas Hormazabal, a member of the outlawed Unitary Popular Action Movement (MAPU).

It was reported that Cuevas Hormazabal was arrested last Saturday when a group of armed persons wearing disguises interrupted a meeting of the Peasant Workers Confederation with about 30,000 Chilean workers in attendance.

Sources of the intelligence department pointed out that Cuevas Hormazabal has been politically active with the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and is accused of being the person responsible for choosing Chilean leaders to be trained in the Soviet Union and other communist countries.

BRIEFS

COPPER PRODUCTION--According to the economic and financial survey newsletter, Chilean copper production during 1979 reached 1.06 million metric tons. Exports of this mineral during the same year reached $1,003,000, which was an increase of 2.6 percent over 1978 exports. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Apr 80]

NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS--It has been reported that President Augusto Pinochet has approved the promotion to brigadier general of Col Manuel Cortes Jarpa, Col Rene Perez Melete, Col Roberto Guillard Marinot and Col Alfredo Calderon Campuzano. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Apr 80]

MIR MEMBER ARRESTED--German Luis Parra Martinez, member of the self-styled Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), was arrested by the security forces yesterday. Martinez, who is an electrician, was charged with breaking the arms control law. The security forces reported that Martinez was in charge of preparing the timing and electronic systems of the bombs used by the outlawed MIR, and that several detonators and clocks were seized during his arrest. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0547 GMT 15 Apr 80]

GOLD PRODUCTION--The Mining Ministry has issued a report which states that pure gold [oro fino] production for 1979 reached 3,461.1 kg. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0048 GMT 16 Apr 80]

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY RESERVES--The Chilean Central Bank has reported that Chilean international currency reserves as of 31 March 1980 have reached the record amount of $1,951,700,000 The report states that between March 1979 and March 1980 reserves increased by $835,800,000. [Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0051 GMT 16 Apr 80]

GOVERNMENT REJECTS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

PA160051 Paris AFP in Spanish 1225 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 15 Apr (AFP)--It was learned here that the government today rejected an Amnesty International report charging that torture is practiced in Colombia and accused it of being partial. An Amnesty International committee visited the country in January.

According to what has been learned--the text of the report is a well-guarded secret--Amnesty International has condemned the Colombian Government for possible tortures and the militarization of the judicial system. Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra affirmed that the Amnesty International report seeks to discredit President Turbay's administration.

The minister said that Amnesty International took statements only from the guerrillas and from persons who claimed to have been mistreated and ignored the government's report on its investigations into the alleged cases of mistreatment.

Escobar Sierra reiterated the government's position that torture is not and has not been practiced in Colombia and said that this is all part of a plan to obtain the release of these prisoners. Escobar Sierra said: This report is part of an orchestrated campaign to discredit the Colombian Government.

REPORTAGE ON LATEST EMBASSY DEVELOPMENTS

Turbay Meets Diplomats, Cabinet

PA161508 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota--Optimism [word indistinct] a protracted meeting between President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala with delegates of countries whose diplomats are being held hostage at the Embassy of the Dominican Republic. However, no new dialogue has been held with the leftist members of the 19 April Movement (M-19) which might confirm that a solution to the problem is imminent.

It should be noted that hours before meeting with the diplomatic committee, Turbay met with his ministers to review the report from Amnesty International and to prepare a government response. The Amnesty International report denounces violations of human rights, overriding of authority and torture. It virtually places Colombia at the same level with Chile and Argentina in this regard.

Turbay has received clear support from the two [word indistinct] labor centrals--Confederation of Workers of Colombia and Colombia Workers Union--which condemned the takeover of the Dominican Embassy and called for more effective government action vis-a-vis the serious problems faced by the nation.

Release of Three Saturday

PA162208 Paris AFP in Spanish 1857 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 16 Apr (AFP)--Apostolic Nuncio Angelo Acerbi, one of the hostages at the Dominican Embassy here, will be released on Saturday by the 19 April Movement, EL VESPERTINO affirmed today, quoting responsible sources.

According to the report, two other diplomats will also be released on the same day, when the M-19 celebrates its 10th anniversary.

Commander Uno Statement

PA161505 Paris AFP in Spanish 1411 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Bogota, 16 Apr (AFP)--The hopes of finding a solution before Saturday to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy here by the M-19 guerrillas appeared to vanish today when the leader of the guerrilla group announced that we are not in a decisive stage.

Colombian public opinion and diplomatic circles were almost certain that the crisis would be resolved peacefully before Saturday when the M-19 commemorates its 10th founding anniversary and on which date it had announced there would be several surprises. However, the emphatic statement by Commander Uno, leader of the guerrilla group, that we are not in a decisive stage caused all castles to crumble and the crisis has been prolonged indefinitely.

The guerrilla made the statements by telephone to a reporter, admitting that although there has been 60 percent progress, it has not been enough to end a situation which is keeping Colombians in a state of anxiety. The mysterious Commander Uno also admitted that it is possible that three of the diplomatic hostages may be released on Saturday, the 19th, although he declined to indentify them and insisted that this is one of the surprises that will take place.

The announcement by the terrorist leader, who also advised newsmen that one of these days he will show up without a mask at the negotiations with the government, gave rise to several conjectures on who will be released.

The obstacle to reaching an agreement has apparently been the release of the political prisoners on which President Julio Cesar Turbay's government adopted a steadfast position based on the fact that authorizing their release from prison would be in violation of the Constitution and laws.

Further Comments

PA162340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1727 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 16 Apr (EFE)--Commander Uno, who heads the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota where 18 diplomats and 2 newsmen are being held hostage, today said that a prompt solution to the conflict depends on the Colombian Government.

However, he did not discard the possibility that the situation may have a happy ending on Saturday, 19 April, when the guerrilla movement will celebrate its 10th anniversary. "We (the guerrilla groups) could leave this afternoon but that depends on the government," the chief of the "Freedom and Democracy Operation"--the name given to the embassy occupation which will be 51 days old tomorrow--said. Commander Uno's statements were obtained by the newspaper EL TIEMPO, which published them today in a report.

Asked what will happen on Saturday, 19 April, to celebrate, Commander Uno said: "We are simply waiting for the day with joy." He added that the celebration could be the release of the hostages, "if the dialogue concludes."

The chief of the "Marcos Zambrano" command said that he will release three diplomats on that day but did not reveal their names because, he said, "that depends on their behavior for the next few days, just as had been the case with the other hostages already released."

He did not discuss the points that will be included in the communique that the 19 April Movement will demand from the government so that it will be published in the local and international press. He said that a commitment exists with the government to keep it secret until the date is announced.

Commander Uno noted that "it cannot be said that the wave of violence is caused by the M-19" because violence has prevailed in Colombia for the past 30 years and "we did not exist in the political sphere" during that time. The guerrilla chief said that his final goal is to go to Europe and denied that his intention was to go to Nicaragua.

He referred to the stand of the country's leftist parties, explaining that "we (the M-19) believe that we are clearer than the leftwing and that we cannot think of the left when we carry out our actions." We have to think of our people. This means that our people are above and beyond the leftwing."

Commander Nueve, M-19 representative in the negotiations with the government envoys, was also interviewed over the telephone. The woman said that she was not "a maladjusted person," adding that women's participation in life is not only a matter of a commitment with women but with the people.

In her interview with EL TIEMPO, she described herself as a Christian woman and the daughter of a humble couple whose father is a carpenter. She explained that she changed her ski mask to a hood when she goes out of the embassy to attend the talks with the government because the mask exposed parts of her face which may have already revealed her identity.

Commander Nueve also said that she did not make statements against newsmen again because an agreement exists with the government not to hinder the negotiations. She said that the only time she did this was "because she was furious after one of the talks, when the dialogue was suspended."

Curiously enough, it was observed that the chief of the subversive operation carries the name of One, while the negotiator's is Nine, which makes 19.

Unyielding Demand

PA170235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0026 GMT 17 Apr 80

[By Ricardo Esteban]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 16 Apr (EFE)--If six members of the supreme command of the 19 April Movement [M-19] are not released, the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in this capital will continue. This is a demand that the persons who occupied the embassy on 27 February are not going to yield.

This was confirmed by the so-called Commander Nueve, who is the negotiator with the government for the Marcos Zambrano Command, in an interview granted to the magazine CROMOS. For this reason, if none of the parties involved--government and guerrillas--give in, the conflict in which 11 ambassadors are being held as hostages will continue for an indefinite period.

The government, through Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, who is in charge of carrying out President Turbay's orders, has repeatedly expressed that it is not going to violate the Constitution, which establishes specific functions to the executive, legislative and judicial branches.

However, there are growing rumors of a prompt and honorable solution as we approach 19 April, the day in which M-19 commorates its 10th anniversary.

Even the commanders in charge of the operation indicated that the problem could be solved that day "if the government accepts our demands," among which are the release of their colleagues, the payment of $50 million and the publication of a document in which the government admits that it has tortured prisoners. If contacts are maintained, there will be enough evidence to admit that the negotiations have reached a stalemate, as a top government official, who asked not to be identified, indicated.

According to the official, nothing will be accomplished at least until the release of Ivan Mariano Ospina, Alvaro Fayad Delgadd, Carlos Pizarro Leon, Israel Santamaria, Andres Almarales and Jose Helmer Marin, members of the M-19 supreme command. These persons are currently being court-martialed at La Picota national penitentiary, together with 300 other persons.

OAS OFFICIAL ARRANGING 21 APR COMMISSION VISIT

PA160306 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Edmundo Vargas Carreno, executive secretary of the OAS Inter-American Commission for Human Rights, arrived this afternoon in Bogota to make arrangements for the OAS Human Rights Commission visit to Colombia.

Vargas Carreno said that he is here to coordinate the arrangements for this visit with Colombian authorities. He refused to make any comment regarding human rights in Colombia. He said that the OAS Human Rights Commission will arrive in Colombia on 21 April.

Vargas Carreno said that he will coordinate, with the Colombian Government, the agenda for the OAS Human Rights Commission, which has been especially summoned by the Colombian Government to investigate the human rights situation and to witness the courts-martial being held in the country.

PARTICIPATION IN OLYMPIC GAMES CONFIRMED

WA170510 London REUTER in English 0355 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, April 16, REUTER--The Colombian Olympic Committee announced today it was sending a team of 22 athletes to the July Olympics in Moscow, ignoring a U.S.-sponsored boycott.

A spokesman said 17 soccer players, three athletes and two swimmers would go as well as trainers and committee delegates.

The United States has called on all countries to boycott the Olympics in protest at the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and several governments have pledged to dissuade their athletes from going.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Spaniards will be able to become Colombian citizens and Colombians will be able to become Spanish citizens when they have lived in the other country for no less than 2 years. This is established in an agreement signed by the two countries. The treaty was signed last year during President Julio Cesar Turbay's visit to Spain. It went into effect with the exchange of documents between Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas and Spanish Ambassador Emilio Martin Martin. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 80]

ARMED FORCES STILL BACKING PRESIDENT ROLDOS

PA151641 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The unofficial contacts between members of the government and the National Chamber of Representatives have concluded without any positive results. The gap between the two branches of the state widened even further after the decree convoking special sessions of the National Congress beginning on Monday was made known.

The government's position on calling a plebiscite as a means of overcoming the crisis is definite. This has been stated by a spokesman for the presidency of the republic. He added: It is believed there is no constitutional basis for subjecting some state ministers to political trials [enjuciamientos politicos] since the National Congress has been functioning since its installation without the corresponding law and without applying the rules that the political charter establishes. [sentence as heard]

National defense minister Gen Marco Aurelio Subia has reiterated that the armed forces are staying out of politics and that the institution, since the return to a constitutional government, has maintained this position and has marched forward despite criticism.

There is absolute stability in the armed forces and we are dedicated exclusively to our professional affairs, General Subia stated. He noted that on the basis of the Constitution and the Organic Law of the Armed Forces, which we respect, we back President Roldos.

MEDIATION PANEL SET UP TO RESOLVE IMPASSE

PA160410 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0146 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Quito, 15 Apr (EFE)--Politicians, businessmen and other Ecuadorean sectors today insisted on the need to start a dialogue to settle the dispute between the Congress and the executive.

Local observers said the dispute is preventing the consolidation of democracy 8 months after it was restored following 9 years of dictatorial rule. A door seemed to open with the formation of a mediating group which will appear before President Jaime Roldos and legislative leader Assad Bucaram on Thursday.

Former Presidents Galo Plaza, Andres F. Cordova and Clemente Yerovi; Gonzalo Cordero, former Constituent Assembly chairman, and Pablo Cardinal Munoz Vega, archbishop of Quito, compose the committee set up today following a debate on Radio Quito. Its main objective will be to iron out differences between Bucaram and Roldos in an effort to prevent a fatal outcome for democracy as is expected might come out of the special meeting that Congress will hold on Monday.

Newsman Gonzalo Rosero, coordinator of the mediating committee, reported that President Roldos is open to dialogue but he is expecting specific alternatives to the possibility of the plebiscite.

Doubts still exist in the political arena regarding the success of the committee, since previous efforts have failed. However, the hope of finding a way out of the paralyzing dispute between the two branches overshadows those doubts. According to businessmen and private sectors, the halt in production is due to the lack of an appropriate political climate.

BUCARAM ANNOUNCES SPECIAL SESSION FOR 21 APR

PA151656 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The National Chamber of Representatives will hold a special period of sessions beginning 21 April. This announcement was made by Assad Bucaram, president of the Chamber.

[Begin Bucaram recording in progress] The National Chamber of Representatives, exercising the authority established in Article 64 of the Constitution, convokes the honorable Chamber of Representatives into special sessions, beginning at 1600 on 21 April 1980, to discuss specifically the following matters:

Interpreting constitutional rules in line with Articles 39, Paragraph E, and 139 of the Constitution.

2. [As heard] Amendments to the Constitution in effect based on the authority provided in Article 143.

3. The calling and appearance of state officials to report on their administrative work [to allow the Chamber of Representatives] to examine the performance of executive branch organizations in line with Paragraph E of Article 59 of the Constitution.

Political trials [enjuciamientos politicos] of state ministers and secretaries in line with Paragraph F of Article 59 of the Constitution.

Quito, 14 April 1980. Signed: Assad Bucaram, president of the National Chamber of Representatives. [end recording]

PROGOVERNMENT MOVEMENT SEES PLEBISCITE AS SOLUTION

PA170239 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The progovernment Change, People and Democracy Movement believes that the plebiscite is the only way to put an end to the conflict with the legislative branch.

Leonardo Martinez, former assistant secretary of the Internal Revenue Office and currently the secretary of the Change, People and Democracy Movement, was skeptical that the dialogue being promoted by a commission of well-known personalities will yield positive results. Martinez firmly believes that President Roldos' thesis would be amply supported in a plebiscite.

Meanwhile, political circles have expressed deep satisfaction for the appointment of a mediation commission and, at the same time, have great expectations for tomorrow's meeting between the president of the Chamber of Representatives and the president of the republic.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS CUBA CHANGING 'RULES OF GAME'

PY170130 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0001 GMT 17 Apr 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 16 Apr (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia today accused the Cuban Government of being inconsistent with regard to the "rules of the game" when dealing with the situation of the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. He also accused it of promoting a "war of nerves" among the refugees.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the incoherence of the Cuban Government has the purpose of frightening the thousands of Cubans who are still in the Peruvian Embassy," the minister asserted.

During a meeting with Peruvian and foreign journalists, the foreign minister read a declaration in which he accuses Fidel Castro's regime of not allowing the international media to approach the Peruvian Embassy "so that the gigantic scope of a problem created by that same government does not become known abroad."

He reported that Cuba has suspended the granting of safeconducts to the refugees and prohibited persons over 16 years of age from leaving the island unless they are accompanied by their parents. [as received]

"The Peruvian Government denounces the persistent effort of the Cuban Government to make even more dramatic the situation of the citizens of that country who, incited by their government, have invaded our diplomatic offices," the minister said.

The foreign minister, who excused himself from making any personal remarks, made known Peru's concern about the announced demonstration that will be staged on Saturday by approximately 1 million Cubans in front of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

"I hope that the nightmare will conclude very soon for these people, who have been in such deplorable conditions in our embassy, especially for the approximately 6,000 who are still inside," he said.

The foreign minister, after reporting that he cannot give a specific date for the arrival of the refugees who will be given asylum by Peru, repeated that there will be a total of 1,000 and that they will live temporarily in Tupac Amaru Park, east of Lima. He reported that through an agreement between the governments of Peru and Costa Rica, San Jose has become the center of operations for the evacuation of the Cubans who are leaving Cuba.

The foreign minister said that the Cubans Government, by withdrawing police protection from the Cuban Embassy, thus permitting the massive occupation by Cubans, violated international agreements.

The document reviews the events surrounding the occupation, which occurred on 4 April, and it notes that the Cuban Government at first offered to employ straightforward procedures to permit the refugees to travel abroad.

"But yesterday the Cuban authorities established new rules of the game contrary to those that had been adopted previously," he said. He indicated that Cuba, without prior warning, suspended the granting of unconditional safeguards and threatened to punish those over 16 years of age who try to leave the embassy in accordance with Cuban laws.

LOPEZ PORTILLO APPROVES NEW DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PA170054 Paris AFP in Spanish 1233 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Apr (AFP)--Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo and his top aides approved today an overall development plan for the 1980-82 period which seeks to achieve four principal objectives.

These objectives are to reaffirm and strengthen Mexico's independence, to promote a high, continuous and efficient economic development, to provide employment and satisfy the people's minimum needs for food, education, health and housing as well as to improve the distribution of income according to population, the elements involved in production and the geographical regions (strengthening of federalism).

A 22-point strategy has been prepared for fulfilling these objectives. The first two proposals are aimed at strengthening the state and modernizing the economy and society.

The third point purports to generate more employment and sets a goal of 2.2 million new jobs for the 1980-82 period.

The fourth point is aimed at consolidating the economy by achieving at least an 8 percent annual growth rate of the gross national product during the next 3 years.

The fifth and sixth points propound to reorient the productive structure toward the production of basic goods and the creation of a national industry of capital goods, to rationalize consumption and to promote investment.

The seventh and eighth points deal with the agricultural sector and give priority to the advancement of the Mexican nutritional system as well as the accelerated development of the agricultural sector in order to improve the peasants' standard of living.

Point nine considers the necessity to promote priority spending and to strengthen public enterprises with a view to eliminating excessive subsidies.

The 10th point states that petroleum must be used as a source of economic and social development and that the funds obtained from it should be aimed at the priority plans of the development policy.

Points 11 through 17 refer to the need for a better social and distribution policy as well as to the improvement of education which will become obligatory through the 10th grade.

The 18th point of the strategy supports federalism; the 19th urges the control and reduction of the inflation rate, while the 20th visualizes new ways to finance development. The 21st proposes to strengthen international relations and the 22d tends to broaden the framework for joint action between the public and private sectors.

The overall development plan also contemplates other issues such as the industrial plan, the national education plan and the recent announcement made by President Lopez Portillo regarding a nutritional program in view of the decrease in food production, which has forced Mexico to import foodstuffs which it formerly produced.

STUDENTS ASK PRESIDENT ROYO TO ACCEPT CUBAN REFUGEES

PA162255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1551 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Panama City, 16 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Some 1,500 Panamanian university students have sent a letter to President Aristides Royo asking the government to grant the visas it may "deem reasonable" to some of the almost 11,000 Cuban refugees sheltered at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The students from the private Santa Maria La Antigua University and the state-run National University state in their letter to President Royo: "The undersigned take the liberty of respectfully addressing your excellency to ask the Panamanian Government to help the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana."

The two groups ask Royo to have the government "grant the number of visas it may deem reasonable in order to relieve the burden being borne by a brother South American country, as an expression of hemispheric solidarity."

Peruvian Ambassador to Panama Luis Solari Tudela has also asked the Panamanian Government, through the Foreign Ministry, to take in a number of the Cuban refugees. Up to now, Solari Tudela has not received a reply from the Panamanian authorities.

The National Opposition Front has also voiced its solidarity with the refugees and has criticized the national government for not taking any action on this case.

The Cubans living here have likewise taken steps to see if Panama will take in a certain number of the refugees.

AMADO'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED BY OFFICIAL SOURCES

PA160204 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Official sources today confirmed the appointment of Juan Jose Amado as new Panamanian ambassador to Washington. Amado who was the commerce and industry minister up to now, replaces Carlos Alfredo Lopez Guevara who recently resigned. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry today sent the pertinent request for the approval of the appointment to the U.S. Government. It is expected that there will not be any problems in this regard.

CHUCHE SYMPOSIUM TO START 17 APR IN PANAMA CITY

PA130229 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] A Latin American and Caribbean symposium on chuche [Kim il-Song philosophy] will be held in the capital next week with the attendance of prominent hemispheric figures. The event will open on 17 April and will be attended by delegations from 27 countries.

Political figures participating in the sumposium will include Minister of State Ernesto Cardenal of Nicaragua, Dr Robert Corbin of Guyana, (Robin Dobru Rabales) of Suriname, Selwyn Strachan and George Louison from Grenada. Other figures attending will be Mrs Hortensia Bussi Allende, Genaro Carnero Checa, secretary general of the Latin American Federation of Newsmen and Dr Juan Bosch of the Dominican Republic.

The 3-day symposium will be sponsored by the Latin American Chuche Institute and the University of Panama.

COSTA RICA

FIRST PLANE WITH CUBAN REFUGEES WELCOMED BY CARAZO

PA161344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1317 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Report by newsman Beltran Mesa from Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose--live]

[Text] The Boeing 727 of the LACSA [Costa Rican Airlines] airline carrying 153 Cuban refugees has landed. At this time, the Cuban refugees are leaving the plane. There are large numbers of newsmen, public and National Guards present. The Costa Rican president and other government officials are individually greeting all the refugees who had taken asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. It is reported that there are no prominent individuals among the arriving group.

Asked his opinion about this event, President Carazo said a few minutes ago: [Begin recording] [words indistinct] this type of problem to help people achieve their freedom. The participation of our country in this process [words indistinct] is nothing but the fulfillment of our duty [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The Cubans leaving the plane are shouting hurrahs in favor of Costa Rica. They are all waving as they leave the plane.

The other plane should arrive in about 10 minutes. It has already entered Costa Rican airspace. Large numbers of foreign and national newsmen and government officials are present, including President Carazo who is at the steps of the jet.

As soon as the refugees leave the plane they shout: Freedom and viva Costa Rica! The people in the airport are applauding. You can see that the refugees are simple working people. They are between the ages of 20 and 40. They are neither very young or old. The press is rushing toward them and they are making statements to the national and foreign press.

Carazo Discusses Refugees

PA161500 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1425 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Interview with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo at Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose during arrival of first group of Cuban refugees on 16 April--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Have you had any contact with the Fidel Castro government?

[Answer] No, at all times we have tried to maintain direct contacts with the Peruvian Government since the Peruvian Government is the one which has the problem with the Havana government. We have merely facilitated the transit process for the refugees.

[Question] Does the Costa Rican Government plan to break relations with the Fidel Castro government?

[Answer] We do not have [full diplomatic] relations with the Fidel Castro government. We just maintain consular relations. We have not thought of this possibility. We think the presence of a new consul in Havana is contributing to the departure of these people. We have to have some contact with the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and we have fortunately achieved this through Oscar Vargas Bello who is our consul in Havana. He has been actively cooperating since we decided to use our territory and our good will for the transit of the refugees.

[Question] Have you received any information about the position of the Fidel Castro government regarding the Costa Rican Government's attitude?

[Answer] We are not aware of any reaction. We are convinced that this is the fulfillment of a duty. Costa Rican tradition tells us we must fulfill this duty. In truth, we have not thought about the possible reaction of the Cuban Government.

Harassment of Departing Refugees

PA161605 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1530 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Beltran Mesa report from Juan Santamaria International Airport--live]

[Excerpts] The second Lacsa [Costa Rican Airlines] plane bringing 90 more Cuban refugees arrived at the airport a few minutes ago.

Mr Carlos Manuel Aguilar, chief of the Cabinet of the Foreign Ministry, accompanied this group of Cubans who arrived today. He told us about the difficult situation they experienced while leaving Havana because apparently some 200 or more people surrounded the plane. They threw stones and sticks against the plane and insulted the refugees as they were boarding the plane. This was tolerated if not authorized or helped by the government authorities. The refugees leaving Havana suffered these insults and abuses at the airport. This is one of the problems which Mr Aguilar recounted regarding their departure from Havana this morning.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT CARAZO UNCOVERED

PA170230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Individuals who were planning to assassinate President Rodrigo Carazo Odio have been arrested. They were planning to bomb the place where the president was going to be with four sticks of dynamite.

The Directorate of Criminal Investigations [Direccion de Investigaciones Criminales--DIC] found out about this plot 4 months ago. The DIC was able to foil the plot on the day it was supposed to be carried out. The main suspect of this horrible action was allegedly Alfonso Ayub, whose shop was raided today. The DIC seized one fragmentation grenade, a large quantity of cartridges, gas masks and office equipment whose ownership he could not explain.

According to the sinister plan, Carazo was supposed to have been assassinated last night, possibly in the presidential house, police reports revealed. Five or nine persons have been arrested for their involvement in this plot. Two of these persons have already confessed and signed their statements. There are three Nicaraguans, one Chilean and one Costa Rican arrested in connection with this. The Costa Rican is Alfonso Ayub, who has a police record, DIC Director Col Guillermo Marti said.

The DIC seized four dynamite sticks and detonators which were going to be used to kill the president. The DIC raided Ayub's shop located in Barrio Mexico and found one fragmentation grenade, a large quantity of cartridges of various sizes and gas masks. Several calculators and typewriters whose ownership he could not explain were found at the shop. For this reason, the DIC seized the office equipment too.

Two Nicaraguan citizens who wound up being the key contacts to foil the plot were arrested last night by the DIC. After long questioning, the two individuals admitted that they were involved in the plot and gave the clues which permitted the arrest of the others. In addition, two dynamite sticks were found on one of them. These dynamite sticks were to be placed at the presidential house to kill the president of the republic.

Col Guillermo Marti said that the DIC worked alone and that it found out about the plot 4 months ago. However, Colonel Marti added that the DIC must still confirm if the persons they suspected are the guilty ones, or if there are others involved.

We will now listen to Colonel Marti who gives statements regarding the plot against President Carazo Odio:

[Begin recording] Well, in view of your persistence--because we wanted to keep this a secret a while longer as this is a very serious and delicate matter for the country and we wanted to investigate it thoroughly--I must say that we kept this secret until this time, 1600. We could not keep it a secret any longer. I cannot give any details on what happened, in view of my respect for the president and the public security minister. The public security minister will hold a news conference with you tomorrow at 1500. All I can say is that there was a plan to kill the president and that so far, we have arrested four persons in connection with this. We seized dynamite sticks and detonators. This information is in advance of what the minister will tell you in detail tomorrow. [end recording]

CARAZO REFUSES TO REFER TO POSITION ON MARXISTS

PA160206 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 80

[William Cespedes report]

[Excerpt] President Rodrigo Carazo has issued a press communique regarding press reports about the charge made on Sunday during the national assembly of the Democratic Renewal Party [PRD]. During the assembly, he and Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey were accused of participating in acts which are utilized by communist groups in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

In his press communique, the president stated that because of constitutional provisions, he cannot refer to matters related to activities of political parties. I do not have to refer to my position on Marxists since the deep and open confrontation that exists between us is evident, the president added.

He also said: Because of personal reasons I must not refer to the articles published by LA NACION and other news media in view of the deep affection and regard I feel toward Mr Alberto Lorenzo Brenes. Brenes was the individual who brought up the charge at the PRD meeting on Sunday. A new executive board of directors of the party was elected at the national meeting.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO TRIP TO U.S. HAD NO POLITICAL MOTIVES

PA151614 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0123 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Col Arnoldo Majano, a Salvadoran Government junta member, traveled to the United States last weekend on family matters and not for political reasons.

A spokesman for the ranking Salvadoran official told this agency that Majano took a few days off to rest last week, and visited the United States for a couple of days. On his way to the United States the airplane on which he was traveling made a technical stop in Guatemala, so he stayed there for a short time.

A spokesman for the Salvadoran Government junta stated that the Salvadoran Army majors who died in a plane crash shortly before 1700 hours on 10 April, were going to pick Majano up at the Guatemalan airport so he would not have to wait there approximately 5 hours.

Colonel Majano's spokesman stated that "attributing his trip to any reason other than rest or family matters would be an irresponsible act over which we have no control."

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES EHRLICH 'PROPAGANDA,' ROMERO'S DEATH

PA152240 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 12 Apr 80 p 3

[Editorial by Jorge Pinto: "Morales Ehrlich Can Say What He Wants"]

[Excerpts] The Salvadorans saw junta member Antonio Morales Ehrlich on television yesterday. He spoke about the agrarian reform and the nationalization of the banks noting that the agrarian reform had received 100 percent of the peasants' support. He spoke like a great revolutionary, gave a lengthy speech, and made a lot of propaganda for his government.

Morales Ehrlich distorted the truth so rampantly because he knows that there will not be a sermon by Monsignor Romero on Sunday to refute what he said, as the archbishop did in his last homily: "Let us hope they won't let themselves be blinded by what they are doing with the agrarian reform."

This is the horrible agrarian reform that Monsignor Romero denounced every Sunday. For this reason, he was killed. For this reason, the YSAX station was dynamited. Romero had to be killed because the bombs against the YSAX station and the Radio Noticias del Continente in Costa Rica multiplied the power of his voice.

For this reason, Morales Ehrlich says what he wants about the agrarian reform and notes that it is a success, because Monsignor Romero will not be able to tell him on Sunday how many people were killed in the interior. This is why he was killed.

Morales Ehrlich will now be able to have all the television programs he wants. The monsignor will not refute his statements on Sunday. Our beloved pastor will not appear on Sunday reading the list of those killed. For this reason, Morales Ehrlich was very sure of himself when he spoke as if he truly believed what he was saying. He was sure of one thing: Monsignor will not refute his statements on Sunday.

LEADERS OF OPPOSITION GROUPS DISCUSS UNITY

PA170034 Paris AFP in Spanish 0509 GMT 16 Apr 80

[By Nelson Keiman]

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Apr (AFP)--Guillermo Ungo and Roman Mallorga, two former members of the Salvadoran Government junta created following the overthrow of President Arnulfo Romero, stated here today that the complete unity of the forces opposed to the present San Salvador regime is much closer at hand than is generally believed.

The two politicians noted that each day there are more points of agreement between the two big political opposition groups, the Democratic Front and the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. Ungo is the leader of the (Social Democrat) National Revolutionary Movement and Mallorga is leader of the Independent Party.

The two expressed their optimism about the future noting that the unity of all the opposition forces will permit a change in the present equilibrium that will benefit the people and solve the problem of armed clashes that has been affecting El Salvador for the past 32 years.

Ungo and Mallorga defined the present Salvadoran Government as repressive. They characterized the government's political plan as one of mass and controlled repression aimed at decimating the opposition forces and securing the hegemony of the right in the political process.

They accused the United States of having a very small margin of tolerance without having any contact with the real situation and of directly intervening in favor of the military junta. They noted that U.S. charges about a Cuban intervention are hypocritical and that meanwhile the United States supports the military plans with arms and money.

They also noted that the United States is trying to strengthen the junta by promoting Guatemalan and Honduras actions in its favor, and by assigning them the role of gendarmes of the region.

Mallorga and Ungo added that internationally, the opposition has the solidarity of the international social democracy and of political parties and governments of the continent, such as that in the Dominican Republic.

They said that support is the alternative to obtain the unity of the opposition forces, the Revolutionary Coordinating Board and the Democratic Front. [sentence as received] They stated that the plan of the Democratic Front does not include the total destruction of the army but a purge of the reactionary and oligarchic elements.

They said that the program of the two main opposition forces, the front--which groups those who believe in a political way out supported by a popular movement (the Democratic Front)--and those who believe that an armed struggle is necessary to later achieve a political solution (the Revolutionary Coordinating Board), is about to be prepared.

They stated that it can already be said that the two groups support the creation of a democratic, pluralist and reformist government.

PERONIST MONTONERO MOVEMENT SUPPORTS SALVADORANS' STRUGGLE

PA160214 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The Peronist Montonero Movement [MPM] has expressed solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle. In a communique sent to our station and signed by Fernando (Vaca Narbaja), MPM foreign relations secretary, the Argentine political organization stated that the 1980's have begun with good prospects for the Latin American peoples.

The communique added that the counteroffensive of the people of the continent which began with the Sandinist people's revolution is rapidly evolving and the anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggle is increasing, bringing the moment of liberation of several American countries increasingly nearer. The Montonero document stressed that this reality is particularly evident in El Salvador where a deep crisis is shaking the foundations of the structure dominated by the oligarchy and its military allies.

The communique signed by Fernando (Vaca Narbaja) added that in view of the failure of the reformist alternative implemented with the help of imperialism through the 15 October 1979 military coup, the military junta, supported by the reactionary sector led by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte, has carried out its plan of repression and alleged reform. This is one more version of the well-known policy of changing something so that nothing more will change. This is the last weak hope of the regime.

The MPM document described the junta's alleged reformism as a cover for counterrevolution. This has led to bloody repression against the Salvadoran people and their organizations. The repression is claiming a large number of victims and it has led the regime to commit sinister crimes such as the assassination of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. According to the Argentine revolutionaries, the political maneuvers and the repression cannot halt the efforts of a people who, through heroism, resistance and combat, are thwarting all maneuvers and achieving their unity to participate as a mass in the tasks of the armed people's revolution. This is being carried out by their vanguards as the only effective alternative in the country's current condition.

The Unity of the Salvadoran Popular Organizations

In another of the outstanding paragraphs of the MPM communique, the organization stressed that through their struggle, the Salvadoran people are increasing their political and strategic unity on the basis of increasingly more solid foundations. The establishment of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board is undoubtedly a milestone in the achievement of this unity. The document recalled that this body was established by the leaders of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, the National Resistance and the Communist Party of El Salvador with the close cooperation of the Revolutionary Peoples Army.

According to the Montoneros, other important landmarks in the struggle in the sister country of El Salvador are the establishment of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses and the drafting of the platform of the revolutionary democratic government which calls for the great patriotic, antioligarchic and anti-imperialist unity of all the progressive and democratic sectors.

U.S. Intervention

Further on in the communique, the MPM stressed that while the Salvadoran people are building the tools for their victory, the most reactionary U.S. sectors are preparing to play their last card: military intervention either directly or through the puppet regimes of Honduras and Guatemala. It indicated that U.S. military advisers are beginning to arrive in El Salvador to direct the repression. It also noted the arrival of arms shipments and the first Marines disguised as guards of the U.S. Embassy. Meanwhile, a small army of former Somozist guards is training on the Guatemalan border.

The Montoneros added that imperialism, weakened by its own domestic crisis and its continued failures, seems to be determined to commit a new bloody aggression against the people. The consequence of this action can be no other but a huge reaction of all Latin America in support of the Salvadoran people's struggle.

Montoneros' Solidarity

In the communique, the MPM foreign relations secretary stressed that in view of the Salvadoran situation, the MPM expresses its most fraternal and revolutionary feelings of solidarity in the framework of the deep sentiments of brotherhood existing between the Argentine people and all the Latin American peoples who struggle for their liberation.

It also asked all the continent's revolutionaries to close ranks around the Salvadoran cause. It added that the Argentine people are also suffering under a fierce military tyranny based on the force of bayonets. The MPM added that during its 4 years in power, the regime has claimed the lives of thousands of citizens who have been kidnapped, killed and tortured because of their heroic resistance against imperialism and the oligarchy's plans for Argentina.

In its final paragraphs, the communique stressed that the resistance led by the MPM and heroically carried out by the working class and all the people is currently involved in a process of popular counteroffensive which will lead to a definite victory in the struggle for national and social liberation. The MPM concluded by pointing out that the just causes for which the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions were carried out and for which the Salvadoran people are fighting (?embody) the historic desires and hopes of the exploited peoples on the Latin American continent.

The document included the slogans: Liberation (?from) dependence! Fatherland or death, we shall win! It is signed by Fernando (Vaca Narbaja), MPM foreign relations secretary.

FAPU BULLETIN CRITICIZES JUNTA'S 'BLUNDERS'

PA152214 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 12 Apr 80 p 6

[Weekly Bulletin No 12 of the United Popular Action Front]

[Excerpt] The military-Christian Democratic government has suffered two [as published] setbacks in the past few days--the resignation of two ministers and an under secretary; the harsh, severe accusations of Monsignor Romero in his last homily; the repudiation of the dignitaries who attended the monsignor's funeral; the condemnation of Amnesty International; the contradictions and shameful absurdities of its last news conference; its total loss of international prestige; the failure of its reforms; and so forth. All its masks have been noisily removed by the heavy weight of facts, and the figures behind the masks have been revealed.

All the Christian Democratic explanations have been vague, inadequate and ridiculous. The resignations are due to the "democracy" we live in and the hundreds of deaths are the result of "military confrontations." To incompetence is added cynicism and shamelessness.

However, the military junta is not only accumulating blunders and setbacks. Day after day, it persecutes, murders and massacres hundreds of more people. Never before have the Salvadoran people suffered such a bestial, indiscriminate repression.

The blunders and absurdities of Napoleon Duarte and his gang are symptoms of a massive project which has failed. The present junta is implementing an imperialist plan which has as its primary objective the perpetuation of the same system that has represented hunger, illiteracy and death to the Salvadoran people. To this end, they are promoting reforms accompanied by brutal repression in the rural areas and in the city. The imperialists seek, as a necessary step to achieve their primary objective, the elimination of the entire popular movement.

The active and public intervention of the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador is not accidental. It reflects Washington's interest in keeping the Christian Democrats in government for the time being. This provides a facade for its bloody plans.

The military-Christian Democratic junta is definitely promoting an imperialist, repressive and antipopular plan. Its much vaunted antioligarchic and antifascist content were only demagogic words designed to fool the naive. We have already said on other occasions that in order for an agrarian reform program to be characterized as popular or antipopular, as revolutionary or counterrevolutionary, it is not enough to note whose property is being confiscated, but also who is doing the expropriating and primarily, who are the direct beneficiaries and on what kind of organizations the program is based. In this agrarian reform, the peasants and the Salvadoran people are blatantly absent.

The present reforms seek to have the present economic concentration of the oligarchy, which is primarily linked to the land, changed over to industry and commerce and to have the indemnifications--the bonds--invested in another economic sector in order to bring about an economic reactivation.

The juiciest indemnifications will go to the large landholders, which means that they will have the greatest opportunies for the concentration of wealth. In addition to the fact that the entire economic structure of industry remains absolutely intact, the large industries owned by the most powerful families that are closely linked to foreign capital remain untouched.

On the other hand, the social pact is a pact between the Christian Democratic rightists and the fascist sectors of the army which are traditionally linked to the oligarchic families. All the fascist military structures remain in place. The National Security Agency of El Salvador [ANSESAL], the G-2 and so forth, are in charge of carrying out the campaign of death and extermination of the people.

Today, all doubts have been dispelled. The mask and the disguises have fallen. The royal mandate announcements made by the Christian Democratic ministers have given way to a much-discussed plan or social pact that has been unmasked as an imperialist plan that is repressive and bitterly antipopular, in other words, a bloody plan.

According to international news dispatches, during Holy Week two sinister individuals knocked on the door of the Yankee State Department. They were the criminals Mena Lagos and Major d'Aubuisson who, speaking on behalf of what they call the National Broad Front (FAN), outlined for their masters a so-called "program of government" for our country, while at the same time begging on their knees in front of the demagogue, President Carter, to be included in the present Salvadoran Government or "to be allowed" to stage a coup d'etat.

These puppets of the oligarchy, of Chele Medrano and the CIA, logically turned to the place to which they were accustomed to turn: to their masters.

Their "program of government" was not presented at all to the suffering Salvadoran people. How could it be, when they are the sworn enemies of the people? How could they launch their "platform" before the people if their hands are bloodied with precisely the blood of the best children of our fatherland.

No, these psychopaths went to look for a job where they know they can find it: in the obscure offices of the Yankee State Department, behind the backs of the Salvadoran people because their "program of government" is basically founded on the bloodiest repression.

D'Aubuisson and Mena Lagos, the CIA and Chele Medrano, the oligarchy and the Pentagon, therefore, are competing with the Christian Democrats and the Yankee State Department to see how many deaths their respective "branches of government" can rack up.

Meanwhile, the people are sharpening their machetes. Neither the muzzle imposed by the state of siege on 6 March and extended today until 5 May, nor the campaign of misleading information led by the press committee of the Armed Forces Permanent Council [COPEFA] and the junta, nor the threats or attacks on all the brave persons who denounce our tragic experience will be able to silence the call for justice of an entire people, who today are experiencing the most sadistic and criminal forms of military repression. In the rural areas, they attack humble peasants with napalm and malathion. In the cities they set up cordons and stage raids. Prisoners are savagely tortured. Monsignor Romero is killed by premeditated murder.

BPR PRAISES REVOLUTIONARY 'READINESS' OF PEOPLE

PA130316 San Salvador API News in Spanish Vol 2 No 67 10 Apr 80 pp 690-695

[Excerpt] "The people shall triumph because they have a bright tomorrow ahead of them. The people's liberation war is hard and bloody. Our people are learning that the heroic blood shed in towns, factories, schools and so on is the necessary quota that we have to fill in order to win," the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) has said, trying to delve deeper into "the conscience of the nation and the world."

It explained the current political situation in El Salvador by saying: The BPR, consistent with the immediate fundamental interests of our people and their just aspirations of freedom and progress, is struggling with determination to make a reign of truth and justice prevail in our country which has been marred by the hatred and selfishness of the exploitative, dependent capitalist system of hunger and misery for the masses of the workers and by the fundamental enemy of all the people of the world--Yankee imperialism.

At this crucial time in our liberation's history, there is a high spirit of readiness and revolutionary militancy among the exploited and oppressed working class.

Today as never before our people understand fully the road to their liberation, so they can have a democratic revolutionary government that will be antioligarchic and anti-imperialist, the only historically valid political expression that can solve the serious economic and social problems of our people.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS ARMY IN CONTROL FOLLOWING ATTACKS

PA161626 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1607 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Cancasque, El Salvador, 16 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Combined army and police units of El Salvador are combing the rural area near this town, 89 km north of the capital, in view of the existence of armed Marxist groups in the region. This town was invaded last week by ultraleftist militants who killed seven peasants who refused to cooperate in subversive activities. In the past few hours army Lt Manuel de Jesus Lopez Montes and a soldier were killed in an ambush laid by leftists in Cinquera, 71 km northeast of San Salvador.

There is speculation here that the armed groups have entered from Honduras and include many Nicaraguans who have defected from the Sandinist army ranks.

Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia stated today that the Salvadoran armed forces are in control of the area.

HEAVILY ARMED GROUP KIDNAPS UDN LEADER PACHECO

PA161720 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Apr (AFP)--Relatives of Mario Pacheco Araujo, one of the top leaders of the leftist Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN], have reported that he was kidnapped here today. His wife and daughter, who witnessed the incident, reported that Pacheco, 60, was kidnapped by a heavily armed group while leaving his home in the Layco suburb of northwestern San Salvador. The family has urged the kidnappers, through radio broadcasts, to permit that certain medicines be given to Pacheco, who needs to take them continuously.

Pacheco Araujo has been one of the leaders of the UDN, an organization of the clandestine Salvadoran Communist Party, for over 10 years. Up to now no rightist group has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

On another subject, official reports have stated that three civilians were killed and several policemen were injured during the incidents which occurred early tonight at Ilopango Boulevard, eastern San Salvador.

TROOPS AWAIT ORDERS TO FIGHT; DUARTE REPLACES MENJIVAR

PA120107 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2001 GMT 11 Apr 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Apr (LATIN)--Salvadoran troops are waiting for orders to liberate three villages occupied by some 3,000 guerrillas in northern Chalatenango Department, in the mountains along the border with Honduras. According to the commander of the regiment in Chalatenango, the troops cannot act until orders are received.

Meanwhile, the mayors of Arcatao and Cancasque municipalities have reported that guerrillas from the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) have been attacking villages in the zone every night.

In the meantime, continuing violence has claimed more victims: So far this week approximately 70 persons have been killed as a result of terrorist actions.

A store was burned early this morning in Soyapango by two men and two women, who could not be identified. They first opened fire on the night watchman, who was not wounded, and then threw the incendiary bombs, police reported. Three youths were shot to death in a car yesterday afternoon in Matazano district in Soyapango by several men who could not be identified, authorities reported.

According to reports from the mayors of Arcatao and Cancasque, the guerrillas, who declared a free territory in the mountainous area where they hide during the day, are committing all sorts of crimes in nearby villages and forcing the people to attend anti-government rallies. They said that last Sunday guerrillas attacked Arcatao and have carried out kidnappings, robberies and killings in several villages in the zone.

It was officially announced that Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the civilian-military government junta, yesterday took over as economy minister to replace Oscar Menjivar, who resigned 15 days ago.

Menjivar resigned after receiving several threats to his life and because he disagreed with the junta over the agrarian reform process and the nationalization of the banking system, decreed a month ago, according to what he told newsmen before he left the country.

NEW VICAR GENERAL OF SAN SALVADOR DISCUSSES REPRESSION

PA140311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2115 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 13 Apr (AFP)--The current situation in El Salvador was compared to an eternal Good Friday by the vicar general of the San Salvador Archiepiscopal Diocese, Msgr Ricardo Urioste, during his homily here today at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart.

From the pulpit once occupied by slain Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, Urioste today reviewed the current situation in the country, condemned violence and noted that the Catholic Church takes no sides, but will always be looking out for the poor.

He revealed that the church in this country is preparing a book on the life and work of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

The entire homily was a eulogy for the slain archbishop and condemned the violence affecting El Salvador, even though Urioste gave no figures on the victims, as Romero usually did.

Before 1,000 persons Monsignor Urioste delivered his homily as vicar general, recently appointed by the new episcopal administrator of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, together with Msgr Marco Rene Revelo, a conservative. These appointments have been viewed here as moderating factors in the forces within the church, since Urioste maintains the same line as did Monsignor Romero.

Monsignor Urioste also referred to the youths captured by the security corps and said it is necessary to stop repression in the country. He commented on the case of a 16-year old girl who was arrested in this capital for not having documents, and noted that no child of that age has documents, so it seemed strange to him that this type of unjustified arrest should be made.

The homily for next Sunday will be delivered by Monsignor Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the Archiepiscopal Diocese of El Salvador.

EDUCATORS ANNOUNCE 3-DAY STRIKE TO BEGIN 16 APR

PA160309 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Apr

[Text] The National Association of Salvadoran Educators [ANDES] has announced that a 3-day general strike will start tomorrow in solidarity with the strike staged by officials of several Education Ministry offices in demand of higher pay.

The workers of educational television, the National Arts Center and other ministry offices contend that the government was unfair to count them out of a recent payraise. The civil servants say that the raise was given only to teachers while inflation is hitting all state officials. ANDES announced that the strikes will continue if the government does not solve the problem promptly.

FAPU ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS STRIKE

PA111413 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Report from station correspondent in El Salvador--live telephone relay]

[Text] The United Popular Action Front [FAPU] has announced its militant support for the strike approved and declared by the General Union of Workers of the Construction Industry and Related Trades of El Salvador [SGTICES] yesterday.

In a communique delivered to this newscast, the union announced to the Salvadoran working class and the people that, yesterday at 0700, the construction and [word indistinct] workers of the Andrio Avila, Arico and Max companies--which make up LAYCO, S.A.--had declared an indefinite strike in view of the constant threats and abuses of the management as well as the company's failure to meet their social and economic demands, many of which are covered by the law.

For a long time, the communique says, the managers of the companies in question have been stealing money from the miserable salaries the workers earn. The management has not paid for extra hours and holidays and has breached individual labor contracts. In view of this situation of injustice and misery that our comrades are experiencing, they have decided to resort to the first weapon, that is, the strike, to show the cruel and exploiting bosses that they have planned their unyielding victory for their demands with a fighting spirit and a proletarian heroism.

The most important demands include: a 60-percent wage increase, the payment of 10 percent of the salaries, the payment of retroactive salaries, a group life insurance, full payment for overtime, premium pay for hazardous duty and the provision of the necessary safety equipment for better working conditions. They are also demanding the payment of lost time when the company was at fault.

The communique maintains that the SGTICES is aware of its classist role. Consequently, it is joining the struggle of the workers who are at the service of the exploiters of LAYCO, S.A. The SGTICES has told the workers that they are not alone and that the working class is with them. The union is also demanding that the companies immediately solve the problem. It urges the Labor Ministry not to lend itself to antilabor maneuvers as it has always done.

We are making the management responsible for any attempt against the safety of our comrades.

In conclusion, the communique urges all confederations, trade unions and popular and democratic organizations to give their moral and economic support and to be on the alert for what may happen during this conflict.

UNIVERSITY DENIES COLLEGE POPULATION DROPPING

PA152231 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1250 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The University of El Salvador has denied reports furnished by the national radio network on 11 April. The official bulletin released by the university says it is not true that the professors, students and administrative personnel are deserting the university because it is too politicized.

The bulletin explains that the college population has been growing since 1965 and that in 1971 it dropped due to President Molina's intervention. Those figures refer to the number of university graduates, stressing that in just 2 months, February and March 1980, 169 new professionals have graduated.

The bulletin concludes that today more than ever before the University of El Salvador has a clear and ineluctable people's stand.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT SAYS COUNTRY READY FOR NEW TALKS ON BELIZE

PA131555 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1410 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Guatemala is ready to initiate a new round of negotiations on the case of Belize, where there is Guatemalan territory held by Great Britain, President Romeo Lucas Garcia announced yesterday.

The president said the resumption of negotiations is being arranged through the Ministry of Foreign Relations, headed by Rafael Castillo Valdez. He added that Guatemala has already informed Great Britain that the negotiations could begin shortly.

The president made these statements while being interviewed by newsmen in the area where a new building is to be built for the central school for boys in Zone 3 of this capital.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'PLEASED' THAT OAS WILL OBSERVE ELECTIONS

PA162300 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry today expressed pleasure at the fact that the OAS will send observers to the municipal elections slated for 29 April. The Foreign Ministry said that the continent will be able to verify the honesty of the forthcoming municipal elections through these OAS observers.

In connection with the presence of the OAS observers, (Walfre) Orlando Delvalle, director of the Electoral Registry, recalled that he talked to President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia 6 months ago about the advisability of inviting observers.

[Begin Delvalle recording] We talked with President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia 6 months ago about our desire to invite international bodies to watch the electoral event in Guatemala. We reached the conclusion that it was necessary to issue this invitation. However, foreign policy matters are obviously within the jurisdiction of the president of the republic as chief executive. He complied with this request and we, the electoral authorities, are pleased that OAS representatives versed in these matters will come here to watch the development of our democratic process. [end recording]

DCG REPORTS ON REGISTRATION IN UPCOMING ELECTION

PA162239 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] For the municipal elections slated for 20 April, the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] has officially registered a total of 224 lists [planillas]. This represents 80 percent participation, just as previously announced, DCG organization Secretary Alfonso Alonso Barillas has reported.

According to Alonso Barillas, his party has evaluated its participation in the upcoming municipal elections on the basis of the reports submitted by departmental secretaries and coordinators throughout the country. After analyzing these reports, it was decided that lists would be registered in a total of 224 municipalities.

The DCG official also said that of the total number of lists registered, 75 percent corresponds to municipalities in which the DCG will participate by itself.

HONDURAS

PINU CHARGES ATTEMPTED FRAUD IN 20 APR ELECTIONS

PA160404 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1532 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Innovation and Unity Party [PINU] today charged that an electoral fraud exists, at the same time reiterating its willingness to participate in elections for a national constituent assembly on Sunday, 20 April.

Dr Enrique Aguilar Paz, a candidate for deputy and former minister of public health, made the charge during a national radio network program also attended by PINU national delegate Dr Miguel Andonie Hernandez.

Aguilar Paz charged that the lists made by computer for use at the polling places have technical mistakes and irregularities which "make the fraud that is being prepared in connection with the census more obvious."

He said that "because of a rare coincidence in comparing the results of the census with the civil registry lists, which were not 100 percent completed, 30,000 persons were eliminated because of irregularities in their registration. This was the same number of votes by which the traditional national party won the 1971 elections over the also traditional Liberal Party."

Enrique Aguilar Paz also pointed out that another clear example of the existence of electoral fraud was the military government's denial of a Liberal Party and PINU request to postpone the elections until after the census had been cleared.

Meanwhile, Dr Miguel Andonie Hernandez denied persistent rumors to the effect that his party would pull out of the electoral process because of the fraud. "There are only two ways to build up and achieve power," he said. "One of them is through votes and the other is through the rifle. We are going to the elections and the Honduran people must also do so in order not to fear the rifles."

He called on all the citizens to vote on 20 April. "But you must know how and where to do it. The PINU will merely orient you on how to vote. We will not organize dinners or offer transportation," he pointed out.

He explained that his party's purpose is to move away from the traditional forms of politics and to fight "like our slogan says, for a better Honduras."

The PINU representatives clearly established that all the irregularities only favor a certain party, the National Party, although they did not mention it by name.

The representatives of the PINU have always agreed with the actions of the Liberal Party in moves by the National Electoral Tribunal and have also backed and seconded the charges of fraud made by that party.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES ARRESTED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PA161740 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1503 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Twenty activists of the Honduran Patriotic Front (FPH) and the Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] were released last night after being held 24 hours for posting propaganda against the electoral process scheduled to end Sunday. Hondurans will elect a constituent assembly on that date.

The FPH and the PDCH advocate abstention because they feel that the preparation process for the elections has been "fraudulent, discriminating and undemocratic."

The PDCH will not participate because it is not legally registered. It was impugned by the traditional National Party, which argued that it receives funds from abroad.

The FPH is comprised of 48 student, worker, professional and teacher organizations which are social Christian or leftist in general.

The list of prisoners was headed by Felicito Avila, secretary general of the Christian Democratic General Workers Federation. This organization, which has a great mobilization capacity, threatened the government with bringing industry to a standstill if those arrested were not released within a reasonable time.

Before leaving the cells of the police station in this capital, Avila said he had not been mistreated and that the only undignified thing [about the arrest] was the violation of the right to express opinions in regard to the political situation.

AUTHORITIES ARREST FIVE SOMOZISTS, RELEASE ONE

PA162154 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Two officers and three pilots of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle's now defunct National Guard were arrested on Friday by agents of the Department of National Investigation [DIN] of San Pedro Sula. The police arrested the two members of the National Guard and three members of the Nicaraguan Air Force as they were passing in front of the DIN office.

On Saturday morning, one officer, Lieutenant Puello, was released. Like the other lieutenant who remains in custody, he fought against the Sandinist forces in the southern sector.

The three pilots who were arrested were the first to arrive in this country flying ariplanes which they landed at Toncontin International Airport after having deserted during the final insurrection in June.

ARMY INTENSIFIES SALVADORAN BORDER PATROLS

PA162246 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Since last weekend, the Honduran Army has intensified its security around Ocotepeque, La Paz and Intibuca Departments to prevent Salvadoran guerrilla groups from entering Honduran territory and escaping from the Salvadoran National Guard, it was reported in Tegucigalpa.

The measure was taken by the Honduran Armed Forces High Command in the wake of serious confrontations between guerrillas and the Salvadoran National Guard in Chalatenango Department, which borders on the above-mentioned Honduran departments. The confrontations have taken place with members of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], which, according to international reports, has practically occupied that entire Salvadoran department during the past few days.

According to data supplied by Hondurans who have had to evacuate areas bordering on Chalatenango Department for fear of the situation there, the Salvadoran armed forces are carrying out extensive tracking operations on the Honduran border to seek out guerrilla groups.

It was reported that the clashes between the FPL guerrillas and troops of the Salvadoran National Guard have increased since last Sunday around the border towns of Arcatao and (Cancrasio), located 150 km away from the Salvadoran capital.

Authorities and spokesmen of the Honduran armed forces have remained completely silent regarding this situation, only pointing out that the security cordon in the west, bordering on El Salvador, has been normal in the past few days, particularly in the wake of reports that large amounts of armaments and armed groups are entering that country through Honduran territory. [sentence as heard]

POLITICAL PARTIES BLAME COMMUNISTS FOR ATTACK

PA162028 Panama City Acan in Spanish 1903 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--In the opinion of militants of Honduras' traditional parties--the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] and the National Party of Honduras [PNH]--it was the communists who yesterday afternoon attacked a PNH caravan in downtown Tegucigalpa.

In that attack the PNH militants wielded pistols, which they fired in the air, and knives. The local newspaper LA TRIBUNA today published a picture showing an elderly woman aiming a revolver at those attacking the car in which she was riding. The picture also shows a man with a knife in a threatening attitude.

The PNH militants, however, on the radio this morning said: "We just made use of our right of self-defense. Our cars were dented and the windshields broken. Had we not defended ourselves they would have hurt us or even killed us."

The PNH militants honorably recognized that PLH leaders at Tegucigalpa's downtown square came to their aid. However, they noted that when the caravan was passing in front of the PLH Executive Central Committee headquarters, one of the candidates for the deputy elections provoked them by waving the PLH banner and shooting.

This has not been denied by the Liberals, who have also charged that those who attacked the PNH caravan were communist agitators.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL SAYS CUBAN REFUGEES CANNOT BE RECEIVED

PA162000 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Nicaragua is unable to receive any of the Cubans who are inside the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Acting Foreign Minister Companero Jacinto Suarez this morning told one of our reporters that Nicaragua is unable to receive any of the Cubans who during Holy Week entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, Cuba.

If we accepted these unemployed persons, it would affect our social and economic situation and, therefore, we are unable to cope with such a request, said the acting foreign minister. Suarez added that Nicaragua received a note from the Peruvian Government requesting help in evacuating the Cubans inside their embassy in Havana, but that no official reply had been given yet.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PA162258 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Companero German Shlyapnikov Yevlenpiyevich, new Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua, presented his credentials a few minutes ago to our reconstruction government junta. When the companero presented his credentials, he said these relations are established for the benefit of both countries and for the sake of universal peace and international cooperation.

The USSR is going to develop these bilateral relations based on the strict observance of the principles of equality of rights, national sovereignty, mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs. In spite of the fact that the international situation has worsened, the USSR confirms it is loyal to the cause of the struggle for strengthening peace and internal security and for development of the process of detente, which is in line with the interests of all the peoples, the ambassador said.

He added that [words indistinct] was never unaware of the problems affecting other countries of the world and that the relations are [words indistinct] and for a desire to establish friendly relations with the countries struggling against imperialism and which are launching their true national independence and social progress.

COMMENTATOR DEFENDS LEADERS' TRIPS ABROAD

PA161609 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[El Dedo Sobre la Llaga" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Excerpt] Now there are those who are letting their tongues wag about the trips by our leaders to various parts of the world. They say that our leaders spend their time touring from one place to another. They say this just because Nicaragua, through its revolution, has opened itself to the world and wants to strengthen its economic, political and cultural ties with friendly countries throughout the world. We are no longer the colony we were under the Somozas, when we were a dependent state whose rulers practically stated that the most that could interest us would be travel--if we could--to the United States to submissively kiss the feet of the master. At that time, the shrines were in Washington, Miami, New York, where the travelers arrived to [word indistinct], genuflecting.

Those were the sad times when Somoza ordered that Moscow time be removed from the international airport. Those were the times when we had neither voice nor vote at the United Nations, the OAS or anywhere else, the times when Somoza had made us vassals of his majesty, the all-powerful Yankee.

These are different times. Things have changed greatly in Nicaragua. We now belong to the nonaligned countries. We are committed to the propeace group, to those countries, increasingly numerous on all continents, which are building a new life. These are brother countries with which we have been familiar, wished to know better, but from which we were separated by our common enemy:

These are the countries which can firmly help us, the ones with which we need to have commercial, political and cultural exchanges within the framework of mutual respect and nonintervention in our internal affairs. Only the Yankee imperialists and their puppets want us to be isolated so they can successfully attack us. Hence we must improve our relations with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with the revolutionary governments of Europe, which will aid us in increasingly strengthening our economy by giving us material, technical and scientific aid.

The socialist countries, particularly the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, have signed important agreements with independent and revolutionary Nicaragua that will decisively favor our development and our social progress.

We have to strengthen our ties of friendship and cooperation with the countries of Asia and Africa. This is the reason for the visit to the black continent by Revolutionary Commander Humberto Ortega and Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman. It would be regrettable for us to isolate ourselves while the enemy is sharpening his claws.

Let our leaders travel around the world as many times as is necessary to unite us in anti-imperialist friendship with peoples of all areas. Our people have nothing to lose by this. On the contrary, they have an entire world to gain.

OFFICIAL DENIES M-19 GROUP WILL COME TO COUNTRY

PA161302 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has recalled Octavio Sanabria, our charge d'affaires in Bogota. He is already in our country and met with Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez today. The details of Sanabria's report were not revealed.

For his part Suarez categorically denied a report disseminated by an international news agency saying that it was a fact that the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) who are occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and some of the hostages would come to Nicaragua. Suarez said this was mere press speculation which lacked any basis and that there had not been any negotiations or petitions in this regard. The origin of this report was apparently a news report aired by a Colombian station that claimed that Commander Uno had said that once the negotiations with the government of Julio Cesar Turbay were over, they would leave for Managua.

JUNTA MEMBER SAYS NO PLANS TO REGULATE NEWS AGENCIES

PA160407 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1810 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government is not planning to implement any "regulating measures" regarding the operations of international news agencies legally established in this country.

This statement was made by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, yesterday when asked if the government was planning to regulate the operations of the foreign news agencies accredited here.

Ramirez Mercado noted that "it is obvious that these agencies respond to certain interests but that the government is not planning any measures to regulate them." In further explaining his answer, the Nicaraguan leader said: "We prefer that the reports that these agencies send abroad be backed by facts."

"We believe that if the government decides to adopt repressive measures against the international press, it would be precisely what the enemies of our revolution would want in order to attack the revolutionary process," he added. He also said that the "image of the revolution cannot be affected by interests that move behind the reports that are sent abroad from Nicaragua."

For his part, Moises Hassan, also member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, warned that newsmen must create a climate of work and productivity in Nicaragua "and not one of insecurity." Hassan said that in a question a newsman had noted that "there is a lot of concern over the slow way in which the trials against Somozist prisoners are being carried out in Nicaragua. "This concern," Hassan said, "is logical for the relatives of the Somozist prisoners who are a small percentage of the Nicaraguan society."

He said that the biggest problem in Nicaragua is not the slow pace of the special courts that try the former National Guardsmen but the concern of large sectors in the country "which maintain that the prisoners should be punished more severely than they have been."

Some 7,500 prisoners are being tried in special courts operating in the country. Sergio Ramirez Mercado had previously answered a question regarding this, admitting that the trials were slow because the large number of prisoners overwhelm the administrative capacity of the Interior Ministry to prepare the dossiers for the defendants. He said that "the problem of the speed in the courts is serious." He said that the government is studying alternatives to speed up court action.

EXPROPRIATED ENTERPRISES OPERATE AGAIN

PA160201 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The Sandinist people's government has managed to put back into operation a total of 77 enterprises which were expropriated from members of the Somozist clique. Some of these enterprises are textile factories, food processing companies, metalworking and machine shops, lumber and construction material industries, which employ approximately 10,000 workers and which are expected to yield about 2 billion cordobas gross income by the end of the year, Luis Fiallos, people's industrial corporation planning director, reported.

There are 1,467 persons working in the 9 textile factories run by the revolutionary government, among which are the Nicatex, Hilanica and Trico textile. They expect to increase the working personnel in these textile factories to more than 2,500 workers by the end of the year, Fiallos indicated.

The goal of the textile factories is to report approximately 544 million cordobas income. On the other hand, some food processing companies such as San Bimbo, Belmour meat processing company and grain companies expect to produce 103 million cordobas worth of products. Fiallos reiterated that all these state controlled enterprises are expected to produce over 2 billion cordobas gross income this year.

This will be possible thanks to increased production and honest management observed in these enterprises which guarantee a just redistribution of national productivity to all sectors in the country.

REPORTAGE ON EVACUATION OF EMBASSY REFUGEES

First Flight

PA161242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1134 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Delayed processing]

[Text] Havana, 16 Apr (AFP)--The first flight with Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy here left this morning for Costa Rica. The U.S. licensed Boeing 727 took off at 0715 local time (1115 GMT). Another smaller LACSA [Costa Rican Airlines] plane is currently waiting at the airport for the second group of refugees to complete last-minute departure arrangements.

Havana Report

PA162226 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Two Costa Rican airplanes left this morning for Costa Rica with 200 persons aboard, most of them hoodlums who took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. The group was accompanied by Carlos Aguilar Calderon, adviser to the Costa Rican foreign affairs minister; Javier Sancho, foreign policy assistant director to the Costa Rican Foreign Affairs Ministry and Jose Francisco Peralta, adviser to the Public Security Ministry.

Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban deputy foreign minister and other Foreign Ministry Officials were at Jose Marti International Airport in Havana when the two airplanes left.

Thousands of workers went to the airport to express their contempt for those who left the country today. The 235 who left today are part of the 7,000 persons who decided to leave the Peruvian Embassy to accept the guarantees offered by the Cuban authorities from the beginning to grant them papers so that they could leave the country.

Several of these persons who were interviewed by this radio station corroborating that none were persecuted for political reasons and that they had all received food, medical attention and other services free of charge from the Cuban Government while they were in the diplomatic mission.

Agreement With Peru

PA162127 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2034 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Apr (EFE)--Cuba and Peru reached an agreement early this afternoon with regard to the departure of refugees for Lima, well-informed sources have confirmed to EFE.

The agreement stipulates that the Peruvian authorities will agree to the departure for Lima of those refugees included on a list that will be handed over by the Cuban Government. The list includes names of people who were among the first 2,800 who left the embassy. The departure of the refugees for Lima had been delayed because Peruvian Charge d'Affaires Armando Lecaros did not accept the imposition of a list, but wanted to make the selection himself. The criterion applied for taking a certain type of refugee out of the country was based on the need to first evacuate the sick and family groups, according to the Peruvians. However, the Cuban Foreign Ministry and the authorities of the Ministry of Interior said that the first groups to travel must be made up of those who had accepted to leave the diplomatic mission with safe-conducts.

These contrasting positions, one of which rejected the list of evacuees presented a few days ago by Peruvian diplomats, were prolonging a climate of tension regarding the urgent need to evacuate the refugees from the Peruvian Embassy. It appears that the positions came closer to each other early this morning during the wait to load the first contingent of 253 refugees traveling to San Jose.

The Peruvians and Cubans held meetings this morning until they reached the agreement according to which Peru accepts Cuba's theory.

Meanwhile, around noon today the loudspeakers installed near the Peruvian Embassy on Fifth Avenue and 72d Street were calling on the refugees still in the embassy to leave.

The Cuban authorities were cautioning the thousands of refugees who have been in the Peruvian Embassy for the past 13 days to accept the passports and safe-conducts to return to their homes. A communique that was read several times insisted that none of the refugees could leave the country without the required documents.

At the old Cubanacan yacht club, safe-conducts and passports continue to be handed out, with more refugees arriving. Several hundred persons standing at the square were harrassing the refugees arriving to process administrative requirements.

Two More Planes

PA170423 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Apr (AFP)--Two more planes of the Costa Rican LACSA airline will arrive at approximately midnight in Havana to pick up 250 more Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba, a diplomatic source told AFP today. Some 253 refugees left for San Jose this morning on the first special flight between Havana and Costa Rica.

L'HUMANITE VIEWS MOTIVES OF WOULD-BE EMIGRES

LD160833 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Apr 80 p 8

[Jean Ortiz dispatch: "Their Preference: the United States"]

[Text] Havana, 9 April--The Cuban Republic is ready, as it has always been, to help any citizen who wishes to emigrate for whatever reason, an official spokesman confirmed to us today. And he added: The Peruvian Embassy affair must be settled by those who created it. Thus we are still waiting here for the Government of Peru, or others, to grant immigration visas soon to the people inside the embassy compound. Clearly the solution to the problem does not depend on the Cuban authorities. For their part, observers believe, they have done their best to set about meeting the people's problems on the spot, problems which, in fact, are Peru's responsibility. The Cuban Communist Party organ GRANMA reaffirmed yesterday that Cuba will grant every legal facility to those who want to emigrate on condition that they obtain a visa from any host country.

The resolution of the Peruvian Embassy affair depends solely on those who provoked it, namely, the Peruvian Government acting on behalf of the United States. For it is a fact that, since the overthrow of General Valasco Alvarado's progressive government in August 1975, Peruvian policy has been dictated by Washington.

None of those who entered the embassy after the Cuban police withdrawal is being considered the perpetrator of an act of violence. [paragraph continues]

They are thus free to return home to eat and sleep, free, let us repeat, to come and go from the embassy as often as they want, armed with safe-conducts. I live at the end of 70th Street in this district of Miramar, 200 meters from the embassy. I have seen them pass by freely and not one has been bothered by the police.

The Cuban authorities have committed themselves not to take any retaliatory measures against those applying for emigration. They have reaffirmed that they will continue to respect the right of the Peruvian and Venezuelan governments to grant political asylum to anybody who they believe will benefit from it, even criminals, but the Cubans are not prepared to sacrifice soldiers to insure a distortion of the right to asylum. People here cannot forget that on 1 April a young Cuban guard on duty in front of the Peruvian Embassy was killed by a crowd forcing their way in. The young guard's death sparked off much feeling among the population.

Cuba does not compromise on national dignity and sovereignty.

An Impromptu Visit by Fidel Castro

It is 2300 in my district, that of the Peruvian Embassy. People are talking on every street corner. These are members of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution--in fact, all the residents of the district--who are performing their guard duty to avert any act of provocation. A few policemen are controlling the entrance to the embassy. Suddenly there is excitement: Having arrived incognito in a jeep, Fidel Castro is here.

People surround him and shake his hand.... He asks how things are going. He talks with a few. Exclamations abound: "Let them leave!" "We are working people!" "Cuba for the working people!" "We do not need criminals and parasites!"

The Support of the Population

All serious observers are unanimous. Since the beginning of the affair, after the revolutionary government's first signed statement announcing the decision to remove the guard from the Peruvian Embassy and the flood of applicants for emigration, the reaction of the vast majority of the population appeared spontaneously: resolute support for the Cuban position and indignation at the attitude of those who have chosen to leave the country. I have heard my neighbors' views. I have seen how they have mobilized.

The people have expressed solidarity with their government and their party everywhere. Demonstrations, gatherings, meetings, in the districts, the streets, the factories, the schools.... This is proof that there is indeed a broad consensus here. How else can you explain the fact that the Cuban revolution has lasted 21 years within a few miles of the American coast?

The United States, Home of a Privileged Exile

However, it is significant that the applicants for emigration prefer exile in the United States. So for them, Peru is no longer what it was....

Why choose the United States when there is no lack of alternative countries nearer home where they speak Spanish? Why do they want to go to a totally strange world where customs, language and temperament differ so greatly from those of the Cubans? But the origins go back a long way....

Remember that Cuban emigration to the United States dates back a very long way: before the revolution there was a steady exodus and thousands emigrated for economic reasons each year to go and swell the ranks of the Cuban colony in the United States.... [paragraph continues]

People know about the rush of the first years of the revolution, when the corrupt bourgeoisie under Batista hurried to reinvest in the Miami bars and the prosperous and shady businesses in Puerto Rico shares that they already had in their rich neighbor's country.

Others, less fortunate, provided a submissive and cheap work force for the CIA's counterrevolutionary organizations.

For 2 years the process of reuniting the Cuban family, with the visit of more than 100,000 Cuban tourists from abroad in 1 year, both tightened family links stretched by 20 years of separation and fueled the myths of the "consumer society".... The waiting lists increased for emigration visas, very parsimoniously granted by the United States.... They were added to those of the last few hundred former political prisoners and their families....

In the Service of Pinochet and the CIA

Other magicians manipulated the strings of the flight toward "forbidden" paradises: those who longed for counterrevolutionary terrorism and who built their fortune on anti-Cuban unrest and drug trafficking (Miami is the receiving center for all the subcontinent's cocaine networks) did not resign themselves to the fact that the initiative for dialogue with Havana might isolate them and threaten their safety from prosecution. They found recruits.

There are probably some among them whom Pinochet is also considering welcoming: They will provide him with torturers and thugs of the type who assassinated Salvador Allende's foreign minister in Washington and who now serve the most ferocious dictatorships throughout Latin America. It is a fact that these very Cubans in Miami, who are demonstrating their support for those finding "refuge" in the Peruvian Embassy, were those who rushed into the street on 11 September 1973 to celebrate Pinochet's bloody victory.

RAUL CASTRO ISSUES DECLARATION ON MILITIAMEN'S DAY

FL161328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces FAR Minister Raul Castro's declaration on the occasion of Militiamen's Day]

[Text] Comrades: Nineteen years ago, on a day like today when the capital's workers and militiamen were paying tribute to the combatants who had fallen during the air raids that preceded the mercenary invasion, our commander in chief proclaimed the socialist nature of the revolution. Resolutely backing such determination the Cuban people adopted the most important and historic decision and, with the firmness of their most profound conviction, endorsed it with a demonstration of collective heroism which led to the brilliant victory of the revolutionary armed forces at Playa Giron and dealt imperialism its first military defeat in the Western Hemisphere.

On that day when the threat was imminent and the right to build a new life was at stake, the glorious working class, the hard-working peasants, the revolutionary youth, our enthusiastic women, the honest intellectuals and all the working people, grouped into the militias and together with the rebel army and the revolutionary national police, formed a union to face up to the aggression, fought with heroism and achieved a rapid victory which not only was the fruit of military skill--at the time very inferior--or of the military equipment we just had started to receive, but due to the spirit and courage of the people who demonstrated the enormous reserves of strength that the masses keep in their midst and which they fully bring to light when they fight for the defense of their fatherland and gains. By defeating the imperialist aggression, the Cuban people achieved a definitive victory and established a precedent of historic significance.

For the first time a Latin American nation had not been subjugated and, against the reactionary forces and brutal force, it had opposed conviction, reason and the strength of its ideas and armed forces. That is why due to this and because the Playa Giron victory consolidated the presence of the first worker-peasant state in the continent, Fidel stated: Beginning at Giron, all American peoples have become a little bit freer.

In circumstances when the continent's peoples are facing a remarkable increase of imperialism's aggressive policy and an escalation of the reaction against Cuba and other fraternal countries in the Caribbean, our people calmly and firmly reject the grotesque spectacle of the antisocial elements who are opposed to the moralizing work of the revolution. We recall that, as Fidel stated, the struggle for socialism and the struggle for communism are volunteer efforts, and we reiterate the historic evidence that despite everything the revolution won and was consolidated, that the Cuban people today are better prepared than ever before, firmer than ever before and more united than ever before around their party and the chief who led us to victory at the Moncada [Barracks], the Granma, the Sierra Maestra and Giron Beach and who will lead us in all difficult situations we have to face in the future.

In the face of the threatening maneuvers of Yankee imperialism which, with the creation of a punitive commando for the area, is attempting to relive the times when the Caribbean was practically a Yankee lake, the continent's peoples who, at all difficult times have expressed their solidarity with the Cuban revolution, have demanded that the hysteria against our country be stopped and have denounced the servile attitude of some Latin American governments which are willing to play the game. The revolutionary governments in the area, the progressive organizations and personalities, have resolutely pronounced themselves in opposition to the tendency aimed at transforming regional associations into forums against any nation in the continent.

The path is well known and has been paved several times. One can start with secretive meetings and ambiguous pronouncements to end later on by assuming more aggressive positions which are far removed from the people's real interests. During decades of creative effort and combat, our people have strengthened the political awareness, increased the fighting experience and are continuosuly improving the mastery of the military arts. Today we are much better prepared to face up to, resist and make imperialism pay very dearly for any new adventure against Cuba.

We do not deceive ourselves. The struggle will be hard and difficult but, at whatever price necessary, our people will again achieve victory. On this Militiamen's Day which has resulted in a magnificent drive of revolutionary reaffirmation, on behalf of our party and government and the commander in chief I salute yesterday's and today's militiamen, the members of the reserves of our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces, the legitimate heirs of Giron's tradition, the working class and all the people who, with their legendary uniforms of labor and struggle, have defended this revolution.

In the face of the Yankee threats and provocations in the Caribbean area, higher than ever before the heroism of the Sierra [Maestra], of Giron, of the October crisis, of the Escambray [Mountains] and of our internationalist combatants in Angola and Ethiopia and, as always, our readiness for whatever, however and wherever it might be, commander in chief at your orders. Fatherland or death, we shall win! [Signed] Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Military Parade

FL161538 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1357 GMT on 16 April begins live coverage from Havana's Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School at La Cabana fortress of a military parade in tribute to the 19th anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist nature of the revolution and Militiamen's Day.

As coverage opens, the camera pans the reviewing stand and the troops formed on the parade grounds. A large sign in the back reads: "Our men have a great cause to defend: They defend justice, the most beautiful ideas ever known to mankind, the fatherland and internationalism" and "As in Giron, as in the October crisis, against the imperialists' threats, commander in chief we are at your orders."

Promptly at 1400 GMT the troops are called to attention and the ceremony begins. The reviewing officer and the commander of the troops are seen approaching the troops' staging area. Army Gen Raul Castro, Armando Hart Davalos and other leaders are seen on the reviewing stand. The reviewing officer, Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, is invited to review the troops at 1407 GMT.

As General Del Toro concludes reviewing the troops, he faces them and shouts greetings on behalf of the Cuban Government leadership. An unidentified officer reads a Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] minister's order promoting officers for their merits in studies, responsibilities, internationalist missions and other outstanding achievements. As a 1961 speech by Fidel Castro is carried by the loudspeakers, several officers present insignias to the FAR members being promoted. The ceremony concludes at 1415 GMT.

The announcer introduces (Aleida Guevara) who speaks for 3 minutes on behalf of the Federation of University Students. Rosa Hernandez of the Federation of Cuban Women speaks for 2 minutes to praise the militiamen and to pledge the Cuban women's determination to defend the fatherland and the revolution. Pedro Hernandez Gonzalez speaks for 4 minutes on behalf of the committees for the Defense of the Revolution to express his organization's readiness to defend the fatherland and revolution. Sergio Perez of the National Association of Small Farmers speaks for 2 minutes to express his association's support for the revolution and condemnation of the "criminals" who have sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy. Luis Martell Rosas speaks for 9 minutes on behalf of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions to express support for Cuba's stand and against imperialism's threats and provocations.

Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro is introduced and begins speaking at 1438 GMT. He devotes a major part of his speech to praise the combatants who participated in the Playa Giron attack "by mercenary troops at the service of imperialism." He praises the efforts made by the armed forces and militias to repulse the enemy. Referring to the militias, he says they were formed by the working people, intellectuals, students, peasants, men and women, all the Cuban people. He refers to the U.S. economic blockade of Cuba, boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, new threats and provocations by Yankee imperialism and says it is impossible to believe there is any possibility of improving relations with Cuba. He adds that Cuba favors peace and detente but it is also ready to defend its sovereignty and independence. He says: We do not tell the United States what to do but we do demand respect for our sovereignty. He adds that there was a Giron in April but it is possible to have a Giron in May or any other month of the year.

Referring to the "scum" at the Peruvian Embassy, he says that Cuba does not want them, that they may go anywhere, including the "U.S. capitalist paradise." The general stresses that Cuba does not need antisocial parasites to build socialism, that such a task is voluntary. He states that socialism is for hard-working people, for honest and revolutionary men, not for criminals and antisocials. In closing, General Del Toro praises the militiamen and congratulates them on their anniversary. He concludes his speech at 1459 GMT.

At 1500 GMT the band plays the national anthem and the parade begins. The units marching in the parade pass the reviewing stand in the following order: Chief of the troops Lt Col (Adan Gutierrez) and his general staff, national militias, a formation of cadets of the Gen Antonio Maceo School of Combined Arms, a unit of the Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School, a company of the Cuban Naval Academy, a unit of the Revolutionary Air Force and Air Defense and representative units of the Central, Eastern and Western armies. A drill unit followed by the military band closes the rear. Coverage ends at 1508 GMT.

CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY PLANTS MEETING OPENS

FL152001 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1917 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The 25th meeting of Section 5 for nuclear energy plants of the CEMA Standing Committee for Electric Power opened this morning at the Habana Libre Hotel. Matters aimed at increasing safety at nuclear energy plants even more and the design of new types of more powerful generators are part of the agenda of this meeting that is being held in Cuba for the first time. The meeting ends Friday with the signing of a protocol.

During their stay in our country, the delegates to the meeting will visit [the site] of our first nuclear energy plant in Juragua, Cienfuegos, where the land currently is being prepared for the construction base, a community and a polytechnical school.

The meeting was inaugurated by (Fedor Ochikov), chief of the Soviet delegation, followed by a brief greeting by the Cuban delegate.

Minister Report

FL152140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The initial preparation of the land for the construction base, community and polytechnical school of the first Cuban nuclear energy plant is being done in the area of Juragua, Cienfuegos Province.

This was reported in Havana by Oscar Lopez, vice minister of basic industry, at the inauguration of the 25th meeting of Section 5 of the CEMA Standing Committee for Electric Power. He also announced that all preliminary research has been completed for the nuclear energy plant and that the technical project is being prepared.

This meeting, Oscar Lopez said, is another example of how the joint work of CEMA member countries helps to raise the technological level and mutual understanding of member countries.

SOVIET NONFERROUS METALLURGY INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES

FL142342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2335 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Petr Lomako, member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Supreme Soviet and minister of nonferrous metallurgy of the USSR, has arrived in Havana at the head of a delegation for an official visit. Lomako leads a delegation of Soviet enterprise officials and technicians in response to an invitation by the Cuban Government.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

FL171029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Boualem Ben Hamouda, member of Algeria's National Liberation Front Politburo and minister of the interior, have signed in Havana a cooperation protocol between the two political organizations.

Earlier in the day, Algerian Ambassador to Cuba Bachir Ould-Rouis hosted a reception in honor of the delegation headed by Ben Hamouda, who arrived in our country several days ago. Present at the reception were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet, Government Minister Levi Farah and Foreign Minister ad interim Rene Anillo.

JAMAICA

MANLEY ANNOUNCES AID PACKAGE FROM VENEZUELA

FL151554 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT Apr 80

[Text] The new oil facility being extended to Jamaica by Venezuela will save Jamaica about $8 million per month and is intended to make the facility retroactive to January. Prime Minister Manley made the disclosure last night in the wake of press reports which, he said, seem to be trying to create a cloud of controversy over the deal by suggesting that it was tagged to Jamaica's accepting the [words indistinct]. The entire package provides for Venezuela to sell Jamaica oil at last November's price of $18 a barrel with up to $3 of the difference between this and the current price being made available as a grant to the government. The remainder will be made available in the form of a 5-year soft loan which can also be converted to a long-term development loan repayable over 40 years at an interest rate of 2 percent.

Mr Manley said the facility had been passed through all phases of the Venezuelan Government except for formal ratification by the Venezuelan Congress. He said he had been advised of this by Foreign Affairs Minister P. J. Patterson on the authority of the Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, with whom Mr Patterson recently held discussions. The discussions between Mr Patterson and President Herrera Campins were followed by talks between Mining Minister Horace Clarke and his Venezuelan counterpart.

SMALL OUTLINES REGIONAL PROBLEMS AT IDB MEETING

FL161847 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Finance Minister Hugh Small is expected to arrive home in about an hour's time after attending the 21st annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The meeting, which opened on Monday, is now in its final stages and should officially end this evening.

Mr Small, along with the director of the national planning agency, Dr Norman Garvin, and other members of the Jamaican delegation left Rio de Janeiro last night and arrived in Miami early this morning on their way home.

While at the IDB meeting, Mr Small made a presentation on behalf of the other Caribbean member countries of the bank. The regional presentation emphasized the dependent nature of nonoil producing Caribbean countries and the severe problems of adjustment which countries like Jamaica were forced to go through without any significant improvement. The speech urged the countries of the developed Western world as well as private banking institutions to become more sensitive to the development needs of the poor states.

During his 3-day stay in the Brazilian capital [as heard], Mr Small also held a range of bilateral meetings in which he explained the background to Jamaica's decision to discontinue negotiations with the IMF. Among those with whom the minister held talks were representatives of the donor group of nations including the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, as well as the Venezuelan Investment Fund and the OPEC Fund.

The minister also followed up negotiations with a group of American and European banks with agreements being reached on the restoration of lines of credit to Jamaican importers and on the maintenance of the scheme of refinancing debts owed by Jamaica to these banks. The finance minister is expected to report to Cabinet on his wide range of consultations at its next meeting.